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G. W. ELIOT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TERMS—ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS,
IN ADVANCE.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms—
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Book and Job Printing
PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

POETRY.

NATURE.

"Nature is but the name for an effect
Whose cause is God."—COWPER.
Nature, if our philosophers be right,
Is a magnificent machinery,
Moved by its own inherent energy,
All independently of our might,
With birds, whose ravings had a rein delight,
'Tis e'en object that may worshipped be—
Both make Jehovah's works their deity;
And Him from his own world dispense with quite
Nature, in heaven's philosophy, unfold
The never slumbering agency of Him
Who formed all creatures—from the sar-
phim
To the minutest insect; who still moulds
The dew-drop; does the sun's lamp daily
trim;
And whose strong arm the universe upholds.

LIFE.

Life is onward: use it
With a forward aim;
Till it heavenly—choose it,
And its warfare claim;
Look not to another
To perform your will;
Let not your own brother
Keep your warm hand still.
Life is onward: never
Look upon the past;
It would hold you ever
In its clutches fast.
Now is your dominion,
Weave it as you please;
Bind not the soul's pinion
To a bed of ease.
Life is onward: try it,
Ere the day is lost;
It hath, virtue—buy it,
At whatever cost.
If the world should offer
Every precious gem,
Look not at the scoffer,
Change it not for them.
Life is onward: heed it
In each varied dress;
Your own act can speed it
On to happiness.
His bright pinions o'er you
Time waves not in vain,
If hope chant before you
Her prophetic strain.
Life is onward: prize it
In sunshine and in storm;
Oh! do not despise it
In its humblest form.
Hope and joy together,
Standing at the goal
Through life's darkest weather,
Beckon on the soul.

THE STORY TELLER.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Post.
HEROISM.
AN INCIDENT OF NAPOLEON'S
WAR WITH SPAIN.

BY MARY STUART.

It was early in the spring of 1808. Napoleon was prosecuting his glorious victories in Spain, and adding fresh laurels to his already overgrown laurel crown.
Murat was in Madrid, at the head of his troops. It is well known that Russia was at that period a friend to France. Baron Stroganoff, the Russian Ambassador to Spain, was, therefore, on excellent terms with Murat, and was in the habit of listening to his schemes of war, with a coolness of attention, the natural result of his neutral position, which made him, on more than one occasion, an excellent and valuable counsellor.
The following example of the success of a plan of his proposing afterwards also a case of rare youthful heroism, as ever fell to the lot of historians to describe.
Observing, as they sat together one evening, that Murat appeared perplexed, he inquired the reason.
A shadow passed over the fine countenance of Murat as he replied, "I am indeed perplexed, and this time the evil is beyond your reach."
"You are not so sure of that," replied the lively Russian, taking his cigar out of his mouth, "as what is the matter?"
"The other King," as Murat was called in Italy, from his extreme love of dress, moved uneasily in his room, looked at his chair.

"I am indeed perplexed," repeated he. "The fact is, that I have important despatches to send to General Junot, at Lisbon, and the difficulties which lie in my way, are, I fear insurmountable. All the roads, great and small, and even the woods, are filled with Spanish troops, or, what is worse, with marauding guerrillas. I see no possible means of transmitting papers, and yet, my not doing so, may ensue consequences fatal to France."

The Russian Ambassador put his cigar in his mouth again, and fell into a fit of musing. Murat gazed in silence upon the ugly profile pictured on the wall by the light of the pair of tall candles. Suddenly he saw the wide mouth open.

"I have it! I have it; the easiest thing in the world. Admiral Sinavin, our Admiral, is in the port of Lisbon. Send me one of the bravest and sharpest, do you hear, of your Polish Lancers. He shall put on a Russian uniform, I will give him despatches for Admiral Junot; you can give him your instructions for the French General, verbally, and I will answer for it that all will be right, even though he should be taken prisoner twenty times between this and Lisbon. The Spanish army is too anxious to preserve the Russian neutrality, to make a message of mine a source of disagreement with my country."

Murat, though somewhat doubtful, liked the scheme. Seizing pen and ink, he wrote as follows to Brasinaki, the commander-in-chief of the Polish troops who had joined the French army.

"Despatches of moment are to be immediately forward to General Junot at Lisbon. Select for that purpose an intelligent and courageous young man from your troops, the best you have, and send him to me."
MURAT.

Two days after, a youth presented himself before Murat, for whom the Polish commander declared he would answer with his life. He was but eighteen years old and named Leckinski. Murat was not a little astonished to find the youth manifest the utmost eagerness to undertake this expedition, one of no common peril, for if discovered by the Spaniards, his fate would be certain death. He listened with a smile to all anticipations of danger and difficulty, and said, with a bow,

"If your imperial highness will give me my orders, I pledge myself to execute the mission. I am deeply grateful to my commander for having chosen me from among my comrades. There was not one who was not emulous of the distinction."

Murat augured favorably of the young Pole's courage and intelligence. He gave him his verbal instructions, Baron Stroganoff supplied him with a bundle of unimportant messages to Admiral Sinavin. The young man was equipped in a Russian uniform, and set out for Portugal on horseback.

During the first two days he pursued his course without molestation; but, on the afternoon of the third day, he was surrounded by a party of Spanish troops, who unhorsed and disarmed him, and conducted him before the general in command of the military force of the district. His name was Castanos.

Leckinski knew perfectly well that he was lost if suspected to be an adherent of the French. Consequently, he immediately resolved within himself not to utter a syllable of French, but to confine himself entirely to Russian and German, which language he spoke with facility. The angry imprecations of the troops who conducted him to Castanos, sufficiently convinced him of the fate that would await him if his real character and destination was made known. The horrible death of General Rene, who only a few weeks previously, had perished in torture for one offence then that of attempting to join Junot, might well have shaken his fortitude.

"Who are you?" asked the Spanish General in French.

Leckinski looked at his interrogator, and replied in German, "I do not understand."

General Castanos understood German; but not wishing to occupy his own time with this business, he called one of the officers of his staff and gave the matter over to him. The examination was continued. The young Pole gave his answers alternately in Russian and German, keeping himself most cautiously on his guard against dropping a single word of French. He had no easy part to play, for the narrowly watched by a crowd of fierce Spaniards, thirsting for his blood, and betraying a savage eagerness that was declared to be in the employ of the French.

The furious excitement was increased, and his safety much endangered by a circumstance which now occurred. An aid-de-camp of Castanos, who had been one of the most eager to declare him a French spy in disguise, rushed into the room after a short absence, holding by the arm a peasant, in a brown jacket, and a high crowned hat, surrounded by a high feather. Having forced his way through the crowd, he confronted his companion with Leckinski.

"Look at that man!" said he, "and then inform us if he is a German or a Russian. He is a spy! I would swear by my salvation," continued he, stamping his foot angrily to the ground.

The peasant for a few moments gazed steadily at the young Pole. Then his dark eye kindled, and with a bitter expression of fury and hatred, he exclaimed:

"He is a Frenchman! He is a Frenchman!"

He then turned to the aid-de-camp and said, "Some weeks ago I went to Madrid with a load of hay for the barracks. This man is the one to whom I delivered the forage; he gave me a receipt for it. I stood beside him a long time, by the broken gate under the trees. When I saw him brought in to-day, I said to Antonio, yonder, Antonio my brother-in-law, 'There is the Frenchman to whom I delivered the forage.' 'Let him be shot, let him be shot!' exclaimed a dozen unruly voices.

"Shoot him! shoot him!" echoed from the crowd assembled to look at the windows at the French spy."

"But, said an officer, 'is it prudent to expose ourselves to the risk of difficulties with Russia?' 'Certainly not,' replied another officer, 'but let it be proved that this man is really a Russian.'"

Leckinski heard all this, for he understood Spanish. He was led out, and locked up in a dungeon.

At the time of his arrest, he had not tasted food since the afternoon of the preceding day, and when the prison door was locked upon him eighteen hours had elapsed since he had partaken of any nourishment. And to the fatigue and anxiety he had suffered, and it will not be a matter of surprise that he threw himself in a state of utter exhaustion on a mattress which lay on the ground, and was soon asleep.

This being ascertained through a loop-hole in the wall, one of the officers returned to his own house.

His young and handsome wife was sitting on a yellow cushion, playing the guitar.

"Benita," said he, "we have we think, taken a French spy, but he pretends to be in the Russian service; that may be but a pretext, nevertheless we have not yet been able to make him betray himself. Woman's art will sometimes avail where man's sagacity has failed; come with me to the guard-house."

In that country of faithless wives, duennas and intrigues, Benita loved her husband. Her guitar was quickly laid aside, her yellow cushion rolled away, her mantilla thrown over her black hair.

Arrived there, the Spanish officer bade her look through the loop-hole, at the sleeping youth.

"I will wait here," said he, "do you go in, with a lamp, and throwing the light suddenly upon his face, awake him. When thus thrown off his guard listen to what he says, and watch his gestures."

Benita bowed her head, in token of obedience the jailer opened the door noiselessly and she entered.

Leckinski had been asleep about two hours when some one softly approached his couch. It was Benita. A hand was held before the flame of the lamp, shade the glare from his eyes, and when the hand was withdrawn, he felt a gentle tap upon his shoulder, and a sweet-toned female voice uttered the words, in French,

"Will you have some supper?"

Benita had a true woman's heart. She dreaded the idea of being accessory to the civil plan of this young man. His unprotected situation, his early years, filled her heart with pity. Still she dared not disobey. As she spoke she grasped his wrist with firmness which recalled his scattered senses as he awoke.

The young Pole, thus suddenly aroused from his slumber by the glare of light, and the words of the young woman, accompanied by the tap on his shoulder, was about to forget himself when the pressure of his wrist, by exciting his wonder, brought the circumstances of his situation clearly before him.

He raised himself quickly, and without opening his eyes, asked, in German,

"What do you say?"

"Send him some supper," exclaimed Castanos, upon hearing the result of his trial, saddle his horse, and let him continue his journey. He is no Frenchman. How could he have kept on the mask, when thus taken by surprise? This thing is impossible."

But Castanos did not exercise undivided authority. Leckinski's supper was sent to him, but he was not permitted to leave the dungeon until morning. He was then led to a place, whence he could behold the wretched bodies of the Frenchmen who had been caught and massacred by the Spanish peasantry. Here for the space of several hours he was watched by eyes and ears, eager to catch any unguarded word or gesture.

"Gentlemen," said General Castanos to his brother officers, "I am as fully aware as you, of the importance of preventing any communication between the different French commanders at present, in Spain; but we cannot, with justice, convict this young man upon the mere assertion of a peasant, who may be mistaken through resemblance, or misled by his financial patriotism."

It was a cheering relief to Leckinski to be led back to prison; although his mind was haunted by horrid images and melancholy forebodings, he, nevertheless, fell a second time into a profound sleep.

Another snare was now laid for him. Amid the silence which prevailed in the dungeon, the door was again softly opened, and the same harmonious voice which had addressed him the night before, said, in a low tone,

"Rise and follow me—you are saved—your horse is waiting."

But whilst Benita repeated by rote, in French the words she dared not refuse to utter, the same warning pressure of the wrist aroused his watchfulness.

Four cruel black eyes were watching the dungeon scene through a loop-hole in the wall. They saw Benita—they heard the words—these blood-thirsty Spanish officers—but Benita's adroitness prevented their seeing anything more.

At the words "you are saved," Leckinski started up; but the grasp of Benita's slender fingers recalled his presence of mind, he replied as before, in German,

"What do you say?"

On being informed of the result of this new temptation, Castanos urged his immediate liberation; he was again over-ruled.

In the morning, the young Pole was conducted before a sort of court, composed of the officers of Castanos' staff. They addressed to him the severest threats, but firm in his resolution, he appeared not to understand one word of what they were saying. He inquired in German for an interpreter. One was at last produced.

He was asked what was the object of his journey from Madrid to Lisbon.

He replied by producing the despatches from the Russian Ambassador to Admiral Sinavin, and his passport. And, but for the unfortunate encounter with the peasant, these proofs might have been satisfactory, but he was still the object of suspicion.

"Ask him," said the President of the committee, "whether he is friendly to the Spaniards since he says he is not a Frenchman?"

The interpreter translated the question.

"Yes, doubtless," replied Leckinski. "I love and respect the noble character of the Spaniards, and I wish your nation and my own were united."

"Cononel," said the interpreter, in French the prisoner says he hates us, and he would like to see the whole nation united as one man, that he might annihilate it at a single blow."

Whilst these words were uttered the eyes of the whole assembly attentively watched the prisoner's countenance, to see what effect would be produced by this new trick or rather snare. He stood perfectly unmoved.

"Gentlemen," said General Castanos, "it appears to me that there is no ground of suspicion against this young man; and therefore he must be set at liberty, and allowed to pursue his journey immediately."

Accordingly, his arms and despatches were restored to him; and the brave young Pole, after passing through a series of trials which required almost superhuman fortitude and presence of mind, went on his way. He arrived safely in Lisbon, fulfilled his mission, and wished to return to Madrid; but General Junot, we are glad to say, refused to allow him to expose himself again the dangers he had so miraculously escaped.

Leckinski never saw Benita again. But a feeling of gratitude to the lovely Spaniard never left him. Leckinski often told the story to his friends, after his return to Poland, when the war was over.

I have heard, though knowing what human nature is, I can hardly believe it, that he never told it twice to the same person.

GENERAL PILLOW. The Federal papers are, one and all, throwing dirt—their proper avocation—upon this gentleman. They seem to have a very particular dislike to him. We account for this on two grounds—he has proved brave officer, and he is a Democrat. If they keep on they will abuse the General into the Presidency, as they did Van Buren.

ANECDOTE. Rose, the private and confidential Secretary of Louis XIV, had married his daughter to M. Portail, President of the French Parliament. The husband was constantly complaining of the temper and disposition of his daughter. "You are right," said Rose, "she is an impatient jade, and if I hear more complaints of her, I will disinherit her." The husband felt no desire to make any more complaints of his wife.

Old parson Peters, Hebron, Conn. was a good deal of a wng. Having once married a couple a Mr. Partridge to Miss Brace, the parents of the bride requested he would wind up the ceremony by a short prayer, which he did in the following words: "God bless this brace of partridges."

A CHANGE FOR THE YANKEES. The British naval contract is announced for 5000 tonnes of beef, and 11,000 tonnes of pork, but this contract is not limited, as heretofore, to beef and pork cured in the United Kingdom, but admits contracts from all parts of the globe.

The state of Arkansas invites emigrants to come and take lands which have been forfeited for taxes, and no payment will be required of them. The auditor, upon proof of settlements, will make a deed, which the supreme court has decided will be valid. The forfeited tracts comprise some of the finest lands in the state.

THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The state of Mexico comprises the Valley of Mexico, a fine splendid region, variegated by extensive lakes, and surrounded by some of the loftiest volcanic peaks of the world. Its circumference is about 200 miles, and it forms the very centre of the great table of Anahuac, elevated from 6000 to 8000 feet above the level of the sea. In the centre of this valley stands the city of Mexico; the ancient Mexico or Tenochtitlan, having been built in the middle of the lake, and connected with the continent by extensive causeways or dikes. To new Mexico is three miles from the lake of Tezcuco, and nearly six from that of Chalco; yet Humboldt considers it certain, from the remains of the ancient *teocalli*, or temples, that it occupies the identical position of the former city, and that a great part of the waters of the valley have been dried up. Mexico was long considered the largest city of America; but it is now surpassed by New York, perhaps even by Rio Janeiro. Some estimates have raised its population to 200,000, but it may, on good grounds, be fixed at 120,000 to 140,000. It is beyond dispute the most splendid. "Mexico is undoubtedly one of the finest cities built by Europeans in either hemisphere; with the exception of St. Petersburg, Berlin and Philadelphia, and some quarters of Westminster, there does not exist a city of the same extent which can be compared to the capital of New Spain, for the uniform level of the ground on which it stands, for the regularity and breadths of the streets, and the extent of the squares and public places. The architecture is generally of a very pure style and there are even edifices of a very beautiful structure."

The palace of the late viceroys, the cathedral, built in what is termed the Gothic style, several of the convents, and some private palaces, reared upon plans furnished by the pupils of the Academy of the Fine Arts, are of great extent and magnificence; yet, upon the whole, it is rather the arrangement, regularity, and general effect of the city, which render it so striking. Nothing, in particular, can be more enchanting than the view of the city and valley from the surrounding heights. The eye sweeps over a vast extent of cultivated fields, the very base of the colossal mountains, covered with perpetual snow. The city appears as if washed by the waters of the Lake of Tezcuco, which, surrounded by villages and hamlets, resembles the most beautiful of the Swiss lakes, and the rich cultivation of the vicinity forms a striking contrast with the naked mountains. Among these rise the famous volcano Popocatepetl and the mountain of Iztaccihuatl, of which the first, an enormous cone, burns occasionally, throwing up smoke and ashes in the midst of the eternal snows. The police of the city is excellent; most of the streets are handsomely paved, lighted, and cleaned. The annual consumption in Mexico has been computed at 18,300 heaves, 279,000 sheep; 50,000 hogs; 1,000,000 fowls, including ducks and turkeys; 200,000 pigeons and partridges. The markets are remarkably well supplied with animal and vegetable productions, brought by crowds of canoes along the Lake of Chalco, and the canal leading to it. These canoes are often guided by females, who at the same time are weaving cotton in the simple portable looms, or plucking fowls and throwing feathers into the water. Most of the flowers and roots have been raised in chinampas or floating gardens, an invention peculiar to the new world. They consist of rafts formed of reeds, roots, and bushes, and covered with black saline mould, which, being irrigated by the water of the lake becomes exceedingly fertile. It is a great disadvantage to Mexico, however, that it stands nearly on a level with the surrounding lake, which, in seasons of heavy rain, overwhelms it with destructive inundations. The construction of a *desague*, or canal, to carry the waters of the Lake of Zumpango, and of the principal river by which it is fed, has, since 1829 prevented any very desolating flood. The *desague*, though not conducted with skill and judgment, cost \$5,000,000, and is one of the most stupendous hydraulic works ever executed. Were it filled with water, the largest vessel of war might pass by it through the range of mountains which bound the plain of Mexico. The alarms, however, have been frequent, and cannot well cease while the level of that lake is 20 feet above that of the great square of Mexico.—Murray's *Encyclopedia of Geography*.

CAUTION.—Two dollar counterfeit bills of Eastern Bank, Bangor, are in circulation in this vicinity. They are of Perkin's old Stereotype Plate; and were put in circulation at the recent musters.—[Dover Gazette.]

A Mr. Hildreth of Gardiner, died in that place last Tuesday, of lockjaw, the result of a dreadful wound in the thigh, inflicted by a circular saw, on which he fell while it was in motion.

Too Grateful.—A man whose house was recently destroyed by fire, published a card, in which he thanks his fellow citizens for making an unsuccessful attempt to save his furniture, and expresses a hope that he may soon have an opportunity to reciprocate the favor!

Young people should remember that their good temper will gain more esteem and happiness, than genius and talents of all the bad men that ever existed.

A SAILOR'S LETTER.—A good one is told by an English paper, of an old lady who had received a letter from her son, a sailor on board a merchantman, which ran thus:

"We have been driven into the Bay of Fundy by a pampooos right in the teeth. It blowed great guns, and we carried away the bow-sprit; a heavy sea washed overboard the binnacle and compass; the captain lost his quadrant, and could not take an observation for fifteen days; at last we arrived safe at Halifax."

The old woman, who could not read herself, got a neighbor to repeat to her there or four times, until she thought she had got it by heart; she then sallied out to tell the story.

"Oh, my poor son!"

"Why, what's the matter, mother—I hope no mischief?"

"O thank God, he's safe—but he has been driven into the bay of Fimmamont by a bamboozle right in the teeth—it blowed great guns, and they carried away the pulpit—a heavy sea washed overboard the pinnacle of the tabernacle—the captain lost his conjugation, and couldn't get any salvation for fifteen days—at last they arrived safe at Hallelujah."

"Lord bless us! what a wonder they warn't beat to atoms!"

CLERICAL ANECDOTE. The Rev. Mr. —, a Scotch minister of some humor, was one day walking through the streets of Edinburg dressed in his rough country clothes, when a young lady, the leader of a group of fashionable belles, surveyed him through her quizzing glass rather more curiously than he thought consistent with female delicacy. Seemingly suddenly to recognize her, he walked briskly up to her, and seizing her hand with the familiarity of an old acquaintance, accosted her with:

"My dear Maria! how do you do!—how left you your worthy father and venerable mother? and when did you come to town?"

All this was expressed with an energy and rapidity of a surprised recognition of an old and familiar friend—and with an air of equality, a little savoring of superiority. The astonished fair one had not time to withdraw her hand or to make reply, until he paused—as if out of breath and waited for her to return his friendly greetings, looking her full in the face. The fine young lady, had by this time recovered from her confusion, and hastily withdrawing her hand, said with some alarm:

"You are mistaken, sir."

"What," replied he, "is it possible my dear, that you do not know me?"

"Indeed I do not, sir."

"Neither do I you," said the parson; "good morning madam!"—and making a ceremonious bow, he walked away.

She was perfectly cured of quizzing strangers in the street.

ABD-EL-KADER.

The Paris Journal des Debats publishes the following letter, dated Tetnan, the 9th inst. contains some curious details relative to Abd-el-Kader and the Emperor Abderahman:

"Abd-el-Kader, whose power was supposed to be ruined, has suddenly arisen from his inactivity and menaces the throne of Mulley Abderahman. The Emperor, who has received him into his dominion with a certain appearance of benevolence, and who treated him with a degree of respect of which we had a right to complain, now perceives to late that he has been warming a serpent in his bosom, as he himself said when he learned the movement of the ex-Emir. Since Abd-el-Kader has removed his mask he has observed no restraint. He treats the Rif as a conquered country, and executes razzias amongst the tribes who refuse to acknowledge his authority. He raises troops and levies taxes, and a short time after his last exploit against Sidi Ahmed, the late governor of the Rif he attacked the great tribes of the Khalela, whom he has pillaged in a most pitiless manner. He emptied their corn stores, and required moreover, a large sum of money. Thence he marched towards the territory of the Benj-Tousin, and after having degraded the chief of that tribe, who endeavored to oppose his influence, he approached Taza, bringing in his suit innumerable flocks of cattle, and a large supply of wheat and barley. The ranks of his army are every day filling, and he has already 8000 men under his command, of whom 3000 are cavalry. The tribe of the Alkales, one of the most powerful of the Rif, and which is completely devoted to him, has supplied him with 800 cavalry fully equipped. Abd-el-Kader feels himself sufficiently powerful openly to brave the Emperor, and he has succeeded in inspiring his troops with that degree of confidence which leads to victory. On his side, Mulley Abderahman is making extensive preparations, and we are assured that he is determined to meet the Emir in person. He has collected a large quantity of military stores at Kabat and at Fez, and for some time past his regular troops have been exercised in firing at a target in the various cities of the empire; he has likewise ordered that all the renegades in his dominions shall be formed into one regiment, and sent to Fez. It appears however that the Emperor will not undertake any expedition until after the fast of the Rhamadan, which is about to commence. He quitted the city of Morocco a month since, and has not yet arrived at Fez. He has

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NATURE.

"Nature is but the name for an effect

Whose cause is God."—COWPER.

Nature, if our philosophers be right,

Is a magnificent machinery,

Moved by its own inherent energy,

All independently of other might,

With birds, whose ravings half a realm delight,

'Tis e'en object that may worshipped be—

Both make Jehovah's works their deity;

And Him from his own world dispense with quite.

Nature, in heaven's philosophy, unfold

The never slumbering agency of Him

Who formed all creatures—from the sara-

phim.

To the minutest insect; who still moulds

The dew-drop; does the sun's lamp daily

trim;

And whose strong arm the universe upholds.

LIFE.

Life is onward: use it

With a forward aim;

Toil is heavenly—choose it,

And its warfare claim;

Look not to another

To perform your will;

Let not your own brother

Keep your warm hand still.

Life is onward: never

Look upon the past;

It would hold you ever

In its clutches fast.

Now is your dominion,

Weave it as you please;

Bind not the soul's pinion

To a bed of ease.

Life is onward: try it,

Ere the day is lost;

It hath, virtue,—buy it,

At whatever cost.

If the world should offer

Every precious gem,

Look not at the scoffer,

Change it not for them.

Life is onward: heed it

In each varied dress;

Your own act can speed it

On to happiness.

His bright pinions o'er you

Time waves not in vain;

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Her prophetic strain.

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Beckon on the soul.

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AN INCIDENT OF NAPOLEON'S

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BY MARY STUART.

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Two days after, a youth presented himself be-

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all anticipations of danger and difficulty, and

said, with a bow,

"If your imperial highness will give me my

orders, I pledge myself to execute the mission.—

I am deeply grateful to my commander for hav-

ing chosen me from among my comrades. There

was not one who was not emulous of the distinc-

tion."

Murat augured favorably of the young Pole's

courage and intelligence. He gave him his ver-

bal instruction; the Baron Stroganoff supplied him

with a bundle of unimportant messages to Ad-

miral Sinlavin. The young man was equipped

in a Russian uniform, and set out for Portugal

on horseback.

During the first two days he pursued his

course without molestation; but, on the after-

noon of the third day, he was surrounded by a

party of Spanish troops, who unhorsed and dis-

armed him, and conducted him before the gen-

eral in command of the military force of the dis-

trict. His name was Castanos.

Leckinski knew perfectly well that he was

lost if suspected to be an adherent of the French.

Consequently, he immediately resolved within

himself not to utter a syllable of French, but

to confine himself entirely to Russian and Ger-

man, which language he spoke with facility. The an-

gry imprecations of the troops who conducted

him to Castanos, sufficiently convinced him of

the fate that would await him if his real charac-

ter and destination was made known. The hor-

rible death of General Rene, who only a few

weeks previously, had perished in torture for no

other offence than that of attempting to join

Junot, might well have shaken his fortitude.

"Who are you?" asked the Spanish General

in French.

Leckinski looked at his interrogator, and re-

plied in German, "I do not understand."

General Castanos understood German; but

not wishing to occupy his own time with this busi-

ness, he called one of the officers of his staff

and gave the matter over to him. The exami-

nation was continued. The young Pole gave

his answers alternately in Russian and German

keeping himself most cautiously on his guard

against dropping a single word of French. He

had no easy part to play, for the narrowly watch-

ed by a crowd of fierce Spaniards, thirsting for

his blood, and betraying a savage eagerness that

was declared to be in the employ of the French.

The furious excitement was increased, and

his safety much endangered by a circumstance

which now occurred. An aide-de camp of Cas-

tanos, who had been one of the most eager to

declare him a French spy in disguise, rushed into

the room after a short absence, holding by the

arm a peasant, in a brown jacket, and a high

crowned hat, surrounded by a high feather.

Having forced his way through the crowd, he

confronted his companion with Leckinski.

"Look at that man!" said he, "and then inform

us if he is a German or a Russian. He is a spy

I would swear by my salvation," continued he,

stamping his foot angrily to the ground.

The peasant for a few moments gazed stead-

fastly at the young Pole. Then his dark eyes

kindled, and with a bitter expression of fury and

hatred, he exclaimed:

"He is a Frenchman! he is a Frenchman!"

He then turned to the aide-de-camp and said,

"Some weeks ago I went to Madrid with a load

of hay for the barracks. This man is the one

to whom I delivered the forage; he gave me a

receipt for it. I stood beside him a long time,

by the broken gate under the trees. When I

saw him brought in to-day, I said to Antonio,

yonder, Antonio my brother-in-law, 'There is

the Frenchman to whom I delivered the forage!'

'Let him be shot, let him be shot!' exclaimed

a dozen unruly voices.

"Shoot him! shoot him!" echoed from the

crowd assembled to look at the windows at

the French spy."

"But, said an officer, 'is it prudent to expose

oneselves to the risk of difficulties with Russia?'

"Certainly not," replied another officer, "but

let it be proved that this man is really a Rus-

sian."

Leckinski heard all this, for he understood

Spanish. He was led out, and locked up in a

dungeon.

At the time of his arrest, he had not tasted

food since the afternoon of the preceding day,

and when the prison door was locked upon him

eighteen hours had elapsed since he had partaken

of any nourishment. And to the fatigue and

anxiety he had suffered, and it will not be a mat-

ter of surprise that he threw himself in a state

of utter exhaustion on a mattress which lay on

the ground, and was soon asleep.

This being ascertained through a loop-hole in

the wall, one of the officers returned to his own

house.

His young and handsome wife was sitting on

a yellow cushion, playing the guitar.

"Benita," said he, "we have to be taken, a

French spy, but he pretends to be in the Rus-

sian service; that may be but a pretext, never-

theless we have not yet been able to make him

betray himself: Woman's art will sometimes

avail where man's sagacity has failed; come

with me to the guard-house.

In that country of faithless wives, duennas

and intrigues, Benita loved her husband. Her

guitar was quickly laid aside, her yellow cushion

rolled away, her mantilla thrown over her black

hair.

Arrived there, the Spanish officer bade her

look through the loop-hole, at the sleeping

youth.

"I will wait here," said he, "do you go in, with

a lamp, and throwing the light suddenly upon

his face, awake him. When thus thrown off his

guard listen to what he says, and watch his ges-

tures."

Benita bowed her head, in token of obedi-

ence, the jailer opened the door noiselessly and

she entered.

Leckinski had been asleep about two hours

when some one softly approached his couch. It

was Benita. A hand was held before the flame

of the lamp, shade the glare from his eyes, and

when the hand was withdrawn, he felt a gentle

tap on his shoulder, and a sweet-scented female

voice uttered the words, in French,

"Will you have some supper?"

Benita had a true woman's heart. She dread-

ed the idea of being accessory to the evil plann-

ed for this young man. His unprotected situ-

ation, his early years, filled her heart with pity.

Still she dared not disobey. As she spoke she

grasped his wrist with firmness which recalled

his scattered senses as he awoke.

The young Pole, thus suddenly aroused from

his slumber by the glare of light, and the words

of the young woman, accompanied by the tap

on his shoulder, was about to forget himself

when the pressure of his wrist, by exciting his

wonder, brought the circumstances of his situa-

tion clearly before him.

He raised himself quickly, and without open-

ing his eyes, asked, in German,

"What do you say?"

"Send him some supper," exclaimed Castanos,

upon hearing the result of his trial, aside his

horse, and let him continue his journey. He is

no Frenchman. How could he have kept on

the mask, when thus taken by surprise? The

thing is impossible."

But Castanos did not exercise undivided au-

thority. Leckinski's supper was sent to him,

but he was not permitted to leave the dungeon

until morning. He was then led to a place,

whence he could behold the wretched bodies of

the Frenchmen who had been caught and mas-

sacred by the Spanish peasantry. Here for the

eft Abd-el-Sadeq, Governor of the Riff, with-
out any instructions, who is in consequence un-
able to make any movement.

The tragical death of Sidi Ahmed, his pre-
decessor renders him circumspect, and he dyes
not attack Abd-el-Kader. Sidi Mohamed, the
son of the Emperor, the same who commanded
the Moorish army at Tizi, has shut himself up
within the walls of Fez, and is impatiently wait-
ing the orders of his father. Mulley Soliman,
the Emperor's second son, who was to have re-
placed his father at Morocco during his absence,
has abandoned that capital and proceeded to-
wards Fez. All these marches and counter-
marches, which demonstrate the anxiety of Ab-
derrahman, have inspired Abd-el-Kader with joy.
Whilst the perspective of this war caused the
Emperor serious uneasiness, the Moors have an-
other subject of fear. Mulley Abderrahman,
on quitting his capital, declared that his subjects
should long remember his journey. Before he
quitted his capital he commanded that 300 per-
sons should be decapitated, and that 40 more
should be mutilated by cutting off their hands
and feet. Wherever he passes he orders num-
erous executions, and strews the road with dead
bodies. The prisoners of Fez are thronged with
unfortunate persons charged with entertaining
a correspondence with Abd-el-Kader, and execu-
tioners of the Emperor will have full occupa-
tion on their entrance into that capital. The
most revolting feature of these atrocities are
committed through avarice. Mulley Abderra-
hman is terrified at the expense of the war he is
about to undertake, and in order to spare his
own treasures he murders and robs his unfor-
tunate subjects. Many influential persons sus-
pected of being possessed of wealth would con-
sider themselves fortunate to be suffered to save
their lives by the sacrifice of their fortunes in
defraying the expenses of the war. In this man-
ner the Emperor has already accumulated con-
siderable wealth, and wagon loads of plaster
have been sent to Fez.

NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

On the 17th of Sept., Gen. Scott addressed
a letter to Santa Anna from Tacubaya, accus-
ing him of having violated several articles of the ar-
mistice, one of which was that not allowing the
American army to obtain supplies from the city
of Mexico. Gen. Scott demanded an explana-
tion, and concludes as follows:

"I hereby formally notify
you, that if I do not receive the most complete
satisfaction on all those points before 12 o'clock
to-morrow, I shall consider the armistice as ter-
minated from that hour.

To this letter General Santa Anna replied at
considerable length, and with great severity.—
He accused General Scott of having violated
the terms of the armistice in refusing to allow
flour, from the mills in the vicinity, to be brought
into the city, and says that the American wa-
gons were driven out of the city on account of
the objectionable conduct of the officers accom-
panying them. Santa Anna also charges Gen.
Scott with having sacked the Mexicans towns
in the vicinity of the capital, and robbed and
desecrated the churches, and stealing and de-
stroying articles held sacred by every Mexican.
He concludes as follows:

"I flatter myself that your excellency will be
convinced, on calm reflection, on the weight of
my reasons, but if by misfortune you should seek
only a pretext to deprive the first city of the A-
merican continent of an opportunity to free the
unarmed population of the horrors of war, there
will be left me no other means of salvation but
to repel force by force, with the decision and en-
ergy which my high obligations impose upon me.

On the 7th, General Herrera, as commandant
of the city of Mexico, addressed the clergy, ex-
horting them to exert all their influence to in-
citate the people to arm themselves, and prepare to
resist the American army. On the 8th, General
Scott attacked the Mill El Rey or King's Mill,
in the immediate vicinity of Chapultepec, and
according to the Diario del Gobierno, and the
Boletin, published at Atlixco, near Puebla our
army was repulsed after a short conflict, in
which we lost about four hundred in killed and
from six to seven hundred in wounded, and fell
back upon Tacubaya.

The account given by the Boletin, represents
the battle to have been the most bloody and se-
verely contested of the whole war. This, how-
ever, is a Mexican account; it concludes as fol-
lows:

"At 11 o'clock the enemy commenced a re-
trograde movement, and by 2 o'clock in the af-
ternoon he withdrew his forces to Tacubaya, ab-
andoned the two points he had occupied, and
blew up the house of Mata, although some say
it was set on fire by a bomb from Chapultepec.
It is believed that Generals Twiggs and Pierce
directed the attack, and that they put in motion
about 8000 men.

It is certain that the fire was more intense
and brisk than at Charabasco.

It is impossible to ascertain the loss of either
side. Ours does not amount to 100 killed and
250 wounded.

There are a few missing—nearly all not killed
or wounded, retiring to Chapultepec.

The enemy, according to the confession of an
Irishman, who came over to us in the evening,
carried off 400 dead and 600 or 700 wounded.
We have to lament the loss of Gen. Leon,
since dead; that of Col. Huerta and Galeana,
and of the determined Capt. Matos of Puebla.

A Mexican letter announces that Riley and
his legion of St. Patrick, 60 in number, were
ordered by the court martial to be hung. The
sentence was approved by Gen. Scott, and on
the 8th of September, the whole legion were
hung in presence of the army, as also of the en-
emy.

The Diario del Gobierno says.—At half past
four o'clock in the morning, the Americans at-
tacked the position of the Mill El Rey close to

the fortress of Chapultepec. Their numerous
and brave columns were however repulsed three
times by valiant soldiers, who this day gave bril-
liant proofs of their patriotism and bravery;
more than a thousand of the enemy remained
on the field of battle, and on our side the loss
has been less than half that number, having to
lament the death of the gallant John Lucas Bal-
dras and General Antonio De Leon, being
wounded, together with several other distin-
guished chiefs and officers. The traitor Santa
Anna commanded in person the column which
forced the Americans to retreat: taking with
them, without doubt the conviction that this only
brought rivers of blood—that they cannot pene-
trate the city of Mexico, and that at all events
will there find their sepulchre.

We translate the subjoined letter from Jala-
pa to the *Arco Iris*, without vouching for its
correctness.—"When Gen. Perez abandoned
the Mill El Rey, a bomb discharged from Cha-
pultepec, fell among the ammunition wagons of
the enemy, in the yard of the mill, causing four
of them to explode, by which 300 Americans
are said to have been blown up, including Gen.
Worth, who according to the accounts had been
seen or heard from, the following day at Tacu-
baya."

The next accounts we have from the capital,
come in a letter to the *Arco Iris*, dated the 10th
inst., of which the following is an extract: "The
Mexican government has taken three hundred
thousand dollars, which were being sent by a
commercial house to the enemy's camp. Gen.
Smith has expired. By the enclosed slip you
will see that the Americans mutilated and cru-
elly assassinated the unfortunate Irish who were
taken at the battle of Charabasco."

Another letter from the capital, under date
of 11th and 12th, says: "It appears that the en-
emy is convinced of the improbability of reduc-
ing the city, by any other means than by bom-
barding it: because there is no doubt that he
has lost 800 to 1000 men, who were placed *hors
du combat* by the action of the 8th, and among
them thirty-seven officers and three colonels
were killed, and one colonel wounded. It ap-
pears that the death of Gen. Pillow is uncertain.

They have expelled from their houses all the
inhabitants of the village of Mexico, in order to
establish there their hospitals and head quarters.

On the 12th Sept. at 5 o'clock in the morn-
ing the bells rattle us by the announcement of
an alarm. The batteries of San Antonio Abad,
and the corresponding battery of the enemy, o-
pened upon each other. We had discharged by
the enemy a multitude of bombs, the greater
number of which burst in the air long before
they reached our trenches. At the same hour a
firing commenced at Chapultepec, on the right
side of the town, and in the mountains whence
came the attack. A short distance from the en-
emy are stationed our forces of cavalry and in-
fantry, who were watching the foe. We open-
ed at half past six, from the battery of Garipa,
of Buena, or it may be from that starting from
the end of Baco Nuevo, which is situated in
the angle, formed by the causeway leading to
the villages of La Piedad and Tacubaya."

This brings us, says the *Platano*, to the
12th; but at what hour of the day the letter
was closed, we are not informed. Of the event-
ful *dénouement*, we have only a brief account,
but sufficient to assure us that the Americans
have achieved a brilliant triumph, and that our
army is retreating in the Hills of Montezuma.
The only reliable account we have of the last
struggle before the capital, is in a letter address-
ed to Mr. Diamond, our Collector at Vera Cruz,
from Orizaba, as follows:

"ORIZABA, Sept. 19, 1847.—I have the hon-
or to inform you that an express arrived here
this evening from Mexico, which brings intelli-
gence that Gen. Scott was in the city of Mexi-
co. That on the 13th the American troops took Cha-
pultepec and the Citadel, and went into the city
that night. Gen. Bravo was killed, and Gen.
Santa Anna wounded in the arm, and has re-
tired with the remainder of his troops which have
suffered much, to Guadalupe. Your friend,
&c."

A letter from a credible source, confirms
all that is said in the above, and only dis-
agrees with it in stating that the city was carried by as-
sault on the 14th. The Sun of Anahuac has it
on the 13th, the heights and forks of Chapulte-
pec were carried—on the 14th and 15th the
city was bombarded, and that a part of our ar-
my entered it on the morning of the 16th, the
balance remaining at Chapultepec.

In regard to the American loss the *Pienyo*
says: As our loss before the army entered the
city, we have nothing authentic. We fear this
new victory has not been achieved without
great loss of life. The Mexican accounts show
that active hostilities commenced on the 8th,
and were continued with more or less activity
until our army took possession of the city.

A passenger by the *Junco* L. Day informs us
that it was reported among the Mexicans at
Vera Cruz, that we lost 1700 men in killed and
wounded, but he could trace it to no authentic
source. Another passenger estimates General
Scott's loss at a quarter to a third of his army.

We now come to what has been looked for
with so much anxiety, the basis upon which Mr.
Treat and the Mexicans proposed to negotia-
te, from which it would seem that there was to dis-
position on the part of the Mexicans to treat
from the first. The propositions are farmed in
the extreme. I annex a synopsis. The first
proposition we come to is from Mr. Treat.

Art. 1st.—There shall be a firm and univer-
sal peace as soon as the treaty is ratified by both
parties.

Art. 2d.—All prisoners of both sides shall be re-
turned as soon as the treaty is ratified.

Art. 3d.—As soon as the treaty is ratified by the
United States, all towns captured by the Ameri-
cans shall be given up, except such as are com-
prised within the limits of the United States by
Art. 4th of this treaty, without transportation of

any artillery or public property within said
towns at the same time of the ratification of said
treaty.

4th.—The dividing line between the two re-
publics will commence in the Gulf of Mexico,
three leagues off land, fronting the mouth of the
Rio Grande, thence upwards by the middle of
said river to a point where it touches the Mexi-
can line of New Mexico; thence towards the
west to the longitude of the southern limit of
New Mexico at the angle southwest of the lon-
gitude of the northern line of New Mexico; un-
til intersected by the first arm of the Gila. If it
should not be intersected by any arm of that
river, thence to a point of said line nearest to
said arm; thence in a direct line to the same
descending by the said arm, and by the said
river Gila, until its discharge into the river Co-
lorado and the middle of the Gulf of California
to the Pacific ocean.

5th.—In consideration of the cession of terri-
tory in the preceding article, the United States
agrees to pay a sum of money [not mentioned]
to Mexico, and the abandonment of all claims.
6th.—The United States agrees to pay all
claims of her citizens against Mexico that have
been adjusted, and all those that have not been
adjusted, provided they do not exceed three
millions of dollars, after exonerating Mexico
from any liabilities on account of these claims.

7th.—Provides for asserting the validity of the
claims.

8th.—Gives the United States the navigation
of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, or from the Pa-
cific, by means of any conveyance now in exis-
tence, or to be established hereafter, by canals
or railroads.

9th.—Exempts from duties or confiscation, all
goods entered during the occupation of the U. S.

10th.—Renews for years the treaty of amity,
commerce and navigation concluded in 1831.

11th.—Provides for the ratification of the
treaty by the United States government, within
a given number of months.

The following is the ultimatum of Santa An-
na.

Art. 1st.—Expresses desire for peace.

2d.—Stipulates for release of all prisoners as
soon as a treaty is signed.

3d.—All the towns, forts and artillery cap-
tured, shall be returned.

4th.—The dividing line between the two Re-
publics shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico,
three leagues from land, in front, and from the
southern mouth of Corpus Christi, to run in a
straight line through said—to the mouth of the
Rio del Nueces, to follow thence the course of
that river to its source. From the course of the
river Nueces, a straight line will be traced until
it meets the actual frontier of New Mexico in
the East-South East part. It will thence follow
the actual frontier of New Mexico, by the East,
North and West of New Mexico, by the East,
North thirty-seven, which will serve as the
boundary of the two Republics, from the point
at which it touches the frontier of New Mexico
to the Pacific. The government of Mexico a-
grees not to found any new establishment or
colonies in the space of land which lies between
the Rio Grande and the Nueces. Five stipula-
tions for the payment of the sum (not named),
to Mexico in consideration of territory thus ced-

ed.

6th and 7th.—Releases the Mexican govern-
ment from all claim from the citizens of the
United States.

8th.—Agrees as to the mode of settling claims
proposed by Mr. Treat.

9th.—Stipulates that the Catholic religion and
the property belonging to that persuasion shall
be respected in the territory ceded to the United
States.

10th.—Secures to the Mexicans the privilege of
returning to Mexico.

11th.—Stipulates as to the validity of all grants
of land made by the Mexican government previ-
ous to the cession of territory.

Art. 12.—All goods now in the ports occupied
by the American troops will pay the duties es-
tablished by the Republic unless they have
been pre-paid; otherwise they will be consid-
ered.

Art. 13.—The Government of the United
States will satisfy justly the claims of Mexican citi-
zens for the damage the American troops have
done them.

Art. 14.—The Government of the United
States agrees to the mode of settling claims
proposed by Mr. Treat.

Art. 15.—Merely relates to the ratification of the
treaty.

The New Orleans *Platano* of the 25th con-
tains news from Vera Cruz and Tampico to the
13th September, by merchant vessels. There
are great many contradictory reports relative to
Gen. Scott's position, but the opinion is univer-
sally that he is safe.

The steamer *McKim* left Vera Cruz on the
10th for New Orleans, but a severe northern com-
ing on soon after her departure considerable
anxiety is felt for her safety. There are a num-
ber of navy and army officers on board.

There were large numbers of American troops
at Vera Cruz, and the city filled with suppli-
es.

The sun of Anahuac states that Major Lally's
train had left Jalapa; he had sustained very little
loss in his engagements; Lieut. Twiggs was the
only officer killed.

There is nothing relative to either Bezancon
or Henderson being with Lally.

General Valencia has published a defence of
his conduct at Contreras; it is against Santa
Anna and lays the whole blame on him for not
sending reinforcements.

A letter from an officer of high rank states
that Gen. Worth was dangerously wounded [that
the Mexican loss in killed and wounded was
2500; American loss 1700—(this loss sustained
in the taking of the city on the 16th of Sept.)

The report that our troops held one half of
the city and the Mexicans the other, alluded to
the 10th of September, when the battle, as it was
said, was still going on.

A telegraphic despatch, in the Albany papers

of yesterday morning, states that Gens. Worth,
Pillow and Smith were killed.

Letters were received this morning, of which
we had cognizance just before going to press an-
nouncing that Gen. Scott had entered the city of
Mexico on the 16th of September.

It seems that on the 18th, the heights of Cha-
pultepec were taken possession of by our troops,
and on the 14th and 15th of September, they
spent the time in bombarding the city, where a
portion of them entered on the next morning
(16th,) the balance remaining at Chapultepec.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, OCTOBER 12, 1847.

"The Antinomist must be preserved."

MURDER AT WATERVILLE.

We copy the following from the *Shrewsbury
Clarion*. There are various versions of the story
about, but this account from the proximity
of the scene, we think may be relied upon.

"It appears, that during the early part of last
week, the deceased made application to Mr. P.
Soule, of Clinton, to sign a Note with him for
\$15000, payable to the Ticonic Bank, and when
asked what he intended doing with the money,
he replied that it was for a young friend in Wat-
erville, but declined giving his name. Mr. S.
declined having any thing to do with the transac-
tion. Matthews then made application to his un-
cle to sign with him, but received for an answer
that unless he was informed what use was to be
made of the money he would have nothing to do
with the matter. Matthews then informed him
that it was for Dr. Coolidge, who had received a
letter from Dr. Potter, who is now in Cin-
cinnati, stating that if he would send him \$15000
or \$20000, he could invest it where he would soon
realize \$40000; that Coolidge was to give him a
bonus of four hundred dollars for the use of it
ten days, and give him a Bill of Sale of his books
and accounts as collateral security. Under those
representations, his uncle and cousin were in-
duced to sign the note, and Matthews drew the
money from the Bank on Thursday, and infor-
med his cousin that he had made an appoint-
ment to meet Coolidge in the evening and pay
the money over to him.

On Thursday evening Matthews attended a
party of young people at Dr. Tavenner's and dur-
ing the early part of the evening Dr. Coolidge
came into the room looking round a few minutes
and then retired. Soon after the Dr. went out,
Matthews' cousin who signed the Note with
him, reminded him of his engagement with Dr.
C. who replied, "O yes, I must attend to that,"
and excused himself to the company, saying that
he would return again in half an hour. He was
next seen in conversation with two men, who
proved to be Students of the college, upon the
side walk. Nothing more was seen of him that
night. The next morning he was found dead,
upon a pile of wood in a Mr. Doollittle's cellar,
with three contusions upon the head, one of
which fractured the skull; his money and a gold
watch were gone.

Early on Friday morning Dr. Coolidge re-
ceived a call to visit a patient in Clinton, and
from Clinton he came to Shrewsbury, and did not
return to Waterville until 10 or 11 o'clock A.
M. On his return he was informed of Matthews'
death, at which he expressed some surprise, and
stated that he had loaned him (Matthews) two
hundred dollars on the previous evening.

A jury of Inquest was called, and a post mor-
tem examination was made of the stomach of the
deceased which was found to contain a large
quantity of brandy and some poisonous ingredi-
ents, sufficient, it is said, to have caused death.
Suspicions were aroused against Dr. Coolidge,
and he was placed under keepers on Saturday,
and the jury have continued their investigations
up to the time of writing this article, (Monday
night).

A thorough search was instituted to recover
the money and watch of the deceased, and on
Monday a portion of the money was found es-
tablished behind a board in a shed belonging to
Williams' tavern, and the watch was found se-
creted under the cushion of Dr. Coolidge's sleigh,
which was stowed away in the chamber of a hotel.
The watch it is said, was done up in several
thicknesses of paper, similar in appearance to
paper made use of by Dr. C. to do up medi-
cine in. The search for the remainder of the
money will be continued, but at present these
are all the particulars we have been able to ob-
tain.

Appearances, it must be confessed is strongly
against Dr. Coolidge, and if he is the guilty per-
son, his plans were not very well disguised. It
appears that he made application to W. B. S.
Moore, and to Mr. George Gilman for the loan
of the money before he applied to Mr. Matthews
for it, and it also appears that he requested Ma-
thews not to tell who the money was for, and he
probably thought that request had been com-
plied with, yet it is evident that an attempt
was made to draw him either with guile or
some other deadly poison, and this fact will
be another strong link in the chain of cir-
cumstantial evidence against him.

Every thing, of course, at present is in con-
fusion and uncertainty, and a tremendous excite-
ment exists in Waterville, but we shall probably
be able to give a more clear and comprehensi-
ble account of the matter in our next.

N. B. Since the above was in type, we learn
that Professor Loomis has made an examination
of the stomach, and gives it as his opinion that it
contained a sufficient quantity of Prussic Acid to
have destroyed life in fifteen seconds."

The *Waterford English Chronicle*, in a spirit-
ed article on the Pope, has the following start-
ling announcement—"If he wants ten thousand
men he can have them for the asking in Ireland.

In Connecticut the people choose the grand
jurors.

OXFORD COUNTY TEACHER'S ASSO- CIATION.

The members of the Institute for Oxford
County met at the Meeting House on Paris Hill
on Friday evening Oct. 1st, 1847, for the pur-
pose of forming a Teacher's Association.

The meeting was called to order by Mr.
Shurtleiff, of Paris on whose motion Mr. Jewett,
of Waterford was called to the chair.

Sidney Perham, of Woodstock was chosen
Secretary.

Remarks having been made by several indi-
viduals, on the importance of forming such an
association, it was voted,—That a committee of
three be raised to prepare and report a Con-
stitution for the Association. W. H. Vinton of
Paris; D. P. Stowell of Paris; and T. B. Bon-
ney of Turner, Committee.

Adjourned to meet on Monday evening.

Monday evening.

Met agreeable to adjournment.

The President being absent, D. P. Stowell,
was chosen President *Pro tem*.

The committee to prepare a Constitution re-
ported as follows:—

PREAMBLE.

We the subscribers of Oxford County, being
desirous of improving ourselves in the art of
school teaching and believing that this object
will be best promoted by uniting ourselves in
an association, have adopted the following Con-
stitution.

Art. 1st. This Association shall be designat-
ed and known as the Oxford County Teacher's
Association.

2d. There shall be a President, Vice Presi-
dent, Secretary and Treasurer, to be chosen an-
nually by written ballot.

Sec. 2d. It shall be the duty of the President,
or Vice President to preside at all meetings of
the association.

3d. It shall be the duty of the Vice President
to perform the duties of President, in his ab-
sence, or when the office shall be vacant.

4th. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to
keep a record of all meetings of the Association
for the transaction of business, and call meetings
of the association when requested by the Presi-
dent or Vice President.

5th. It shall be the duty of the President,
Vice President and Secretary to act as a com-
mittee, to regulate the general affairs of the as-
sociation, to provide accommodations for its
meetings, and to adopt such equitable means as
they may think best to defray its necessary ex-
penses.

Art. 3d. It shall be the imperative duty of
every member, to be present at all meetings of
the association and otherwise to use their influ-
ence to promote the best interests of the same.

Art. 4th. The constitution may be amended
at any regular meeting of the Association by a
vote of two thirds of the acting members.

Voted, That the Constitution now reported
be accepted.

On proceeding to a choice of officers, W. W.
Virgin, of Randolph was chosen President, Hiram
A. Ellis, of Canton Vice President, W.
Howard Vinton, of Paris, Secretary and Treas-
urer.—A. J.

Tuesday, at one o'clock P. M.

Met according to adjournment.

Rev. Mr. Pearl, being called, ably and elo-
quently addressed the Association on the impor-
tance of the Teacher's vocation.

Voted, That the next meeting of the Asso-
ciation be at the Meeting House on Paris Hill
on Wednesday, the 10th day of Nov. next, and
that W. H. Vinton, pronounce an address.

Voted, That a committee of five be raised to
take into consideration the subject of school
discipline and report thereon at the meeting in
Nov. Messrs. Perham, of Woodstock; Lowell,
of Buckfield; Bonney, of Turner; Ellis, of
Canton; Shurtleiff, of Paris; Committee.

Voted, That a committee of three be raised
to report at the Nov. meeting on the subject of
education in school. Messrs. Knight of Peru;
Waterhouse, of Sweden; Stowell, of Paris;
Committee.

Voted, That a committee of three be raised
to report at the next meeting on the best method
of holding reading. Messrs. Towner, of Turner;
Bonney of Buckfield; and Goodridge, of Paris.

Voted, That a committee of three be raised
to report at the next meeting on the subject of
Penny-ships. Messrs. Cushing, of Turner;
Folkes, of Paris; Prince, of Turner; Committee.

Voted, That a committee be raised to consist
of five ladies, to report at the next meeting in
November, on the subject of *dancing in schools*.
Messrs. Prentiss, of Paris; Bates, of Turner;
King, of Paris; Bailly, of Paris; Stevens, of
Andover; Committee.

Voted, That an appointment of one in each
town be made to urge the claims of this associa-
tion in their respective towns, solicit an atten-
dance upon its meetings, &c. A No. 1. Ar-
thur Brown; Albany; Lyman Hutchinson; An-
dover; Charles S. Gregg; Bethel; B. F. Kim-
ball; Buckfield; N. Kimball; Prince; Canton;
John H. Ellis; Dixfield; Elbridge G. Harlow;
Greenwood E. G. Bradbury; Hanover; John E.
Willis; Hebron, Columbus Bicknell; Hartford;
John Larabee; Hiram, Eli Wardsworth; Liv-
ernore, Charles Smith; Mexico; Alvin Kimball;
Norway, Nathan G. Noble; Oxford, George
Bryant; Paris, John Goodridge; Peru, Na-
thaniel Knight; Randolph, Alvin B. Godwin;
Stonham, Edmund E. Baker; Sweden, Wm.
Hamlin; Sumner, B. G. Fuller; Turner, R.
Bradford; Woodstock, Sidney Perham; New-
ry, Orin Foster.

Voted, That the Secretary publish the do-
ings of these meetings in the two papers in this
County. Adj.

W. HOWARD VINTON, Secretary.

FATHER MATHEW. The Irish Apostle of
Temperance says that he intends to visit the U-
nited States next spring.

MORAL EFFECT OF THE WAR. The tone
of the foreign press is that of profound re-
spect for the power manifested by our govern-
ment to carry on the war, as well as for the
triumphs attending the army. The adminis-
tration calls for thirty thousand men, and a
hundred thousand answer. They say that an
army of half a million could be as easily raised
as twenty thousand. They see that volunteers,
under their impulses, will fight better than regu-
lars, and that such a people can never be con-
quered.

The moral effect of this war upon foreign na-
tions will be most salutary. They will deliber-
ately and profoundly before they come in hostile col-
lision with a nation, where every house, and
saw, and field, harbors a soldier.

We trust our government will not allow the
effect to be weakened by further armistice or
kindness. Thus far, a lenient policy has been
wise. It showed the world that we were fighting
not for conquest, but for our rights. But we
should now show that we have courage to punish.
The war should be forced to a close, by laying
upon the people of Mexico; by confiscating
property; by quartering upon the enemy; and
by establishing local governments. Mexico
should pay hereafter every dollar that the war
shall cost. We shall look with some importance
for the action of the administration. Argus.

THE GUERRILLAS. A letter from an offi-
cer in the army, published in the National Intelli-
gencer, dated Puebla, Sept. 16th, says:

"All of Gen. Scott's Expresses from the Cap-
ital to Puebla have been cut off excepting one
which arrived yesterday, bringing the only offi-
cial intelligence received since Gen. Scott left
Puebla. The Express man came so me, reported
that he left Mexico on the 8th but had been
robbed of his dispatches. I have been hemmed
in by 4,000 Mexicans for three weeks. Maj.
Lally, with 1,000 men is surrounded at Jal

State of Maine.

Oxford, ss.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners for said County of Oxford held at Paris, in said County, on the eleventh day of May, A. D. 1847.

THE undersigned petitioners, inhabitants of said County, would respectfully but earnestly represent that public convenience and necessity require attention and location to make a road and convenient road from Rumford Point in the County of Oxford, to the Kennebec River, in the vicinity of Augusta, in the County of Kennebec. That the road as now travelled between said points or termini, is narrow, circuitous and unnecessarily hilly. That said road may be greatly improved by pursuing the most direct and feasible route from said Rumford Point via Rumford Falls, Mexico Corner, Dixfield Village, Canton Point, North Livermore Corner, Hillman's Ferry, thence to near Gardner Point and from thence to the Kennebec River, in the County of Kennebec, and thence across said narrow and old road near Packard's Tavern, if deemed advisable, and from thence to the River aforesaid, regarding said points only so far as public convenience and necessity may require. That the Hon. County Commissioners will meet after due notice, jointly proceed to view said route and locate the same as a public highway. As in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray.

On Township No. Five, aforesaid.

No. of Range	No. of Acres	Value
1	100	28
2	100	28
3	100	28
4	100	28
5	100	28
6	100	28
7	100	28
8	100	28
9	100	28
10	100	28
11	100	28
12	100	28
13	100	28
14	100	28
15	100	28
16	100	28
17	100	28
18	100	28
19	100	28
20	100	28
21	100	28
22	100	28
23	100	28
24	100	28
25	100	28
26	100	28
27	100	28
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29	100	28
30	100	28
31	100	28
32	100	28
33	100	28
34	100	28
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38	100	28
39	100	28
40	100	28
41	100	28
42	100	28
43	100	28
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45	100	28
46	100	28
47	100	28
48	100	28
49	100	28
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83	100	28
84	100	28
85	100	28
86	100	28
87	100	28
88	100	28
89	100	28
90	100	28
91	100	28
92	100	28
93	100	28
94	100	28
95	100	28
96	100	28
97	100	28
98	100	28
99	100	28
100	100	28

That portion of said No. 5, set off to Win. H. McCall, as recorded in the Records of the District Court Western District, Vol. 12, Pages 90, 100, 101, & 102, Oxford County Nov. 7, 1846, containing 1840 acres.

The remainder of said Township, exclusive of reserved lands, 15490 3

Amounting in the whole upon said Township No. 5, 1st Range to the sum of \$1185 20.

And on Township Letter B, aforesaid, as follows:

No. of Range	No. of Acres	Value
1	100	28
2	100	28
3	100	28
4	100	28
5	100	28
6	100	28
7	100	28
8	100	28
9	100	28
10	100	28
11	100	28
12	100	28
13	100	28
14	100	28
15	100	28
16	100	28
17	100	28
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86	100	28
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88	100	28
89	100	28
90	100	28
91	100	28
92	100	28
93	100	28
94	100	28
95	100	28
96	100	28
97	100	28
98	100	28
99	100	28
100	100	28

J. C. West, D. C. Brooks, James S. Douglass, H. F. Gould, The residue of lands in said Township Letter B, exclusive of lands reserved for public use, owner unknown.

And ordered that the same be paid into the Treasury of said County of Oxford, on or before the first day of October, A. D. 1847; and that John Lambard, of said No. 5, Range 1, be the Agent to receive and expend said tax for the repair of said road in said No. 5, and that John L. Bangs, of said No. 5, Range 1, be the Agent to receive and expend said tax for the repair of said road in said Letter B.

A true copy.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

State of Maine.

Oxford, ss.—Court of County Commissioners, Sept. Term, 1847.

ORDERED, That so much of the order passed by this Court at the last May Term, assessing Tax upon Township No. 5, 1st Range, and upon Township Letter B, as relates to the Tax upon said Township No. 5, 1st Range, be revoked, said Township having been forfeited to the State previous to the assessment of said Tax.

And it is further Ordered, that the Tax then assessed upon said Township Letter B, be paid into the Treasury of the County of Oxford, on or before the first day of May, A. D. 1848.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

Norway Liberal Institute.

THE THIRD TERM.

OF this Institution will commence on Wednesday, the 8th day of September next, and continue TWELVE WEEKS.

tuition, from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per Term. Board, from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per week.

TEACHERS.

EDWARD P. HINDS, A. B., Principal.

JACOB W. BROWN, Vice Principal.

MISS MARY E. CHASE, Penmanship.

MISS MARY A. A. ANDREWS, Teacher of Music.

MISS ANN N. DERRING, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

EDWARD H. BAKER, Teacher of Penmanship.

Norway, 6th of August, 1847.

THE SOUTH PARIS Manufacturing Company.

HAVE on hand, and will continue to keep through the season, an extensive assortment of Cassimeres, Satinets, Faded Cloths, Linseys—Blanketing 2 1/4 yards wide—White, Green, Scarlet Yellow, Carbo, and Wine Colored.

Flannels, and PRESSED CLOTH, for dresses, Manufactured expressly for their customers, which they will exchange for Wool, on the most favorable conditions. No Cloth will be offered which is known to be defective, and full satisfaction will be made if any prove unsatisfactory.

JAMES DEERING, Agent.

South Paris, May 25, 1847.

Lumber! Lumber!!

60,000 FEET HEMLOCK BOARDS,

for sale at C. W. WALTON'S Mill in Waterford.

For further particulars, enquire of C. W. WALTON at the Mill, or

W. E. GOODNOW, Aug. 12, 1847.—[H 15]

C. W. WALTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MEXICO, MAINE.

DENTISTRY. DENTISTRY.

FILLING, SEPARATING, CLEANSING and Setting Artificial Mineral Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN,

PARIS HILL,

Price—Filling with Gold from \$1 to \$1.50.

1st Filling 25 to 50 cts.

Cleaning and Setting 50 to 1.00.

Setting False Teeth from \$1.00 to \$1.50, & 2.00.

Teeth warranted.—March 25.

To the County Commissioners for the Counties of Oxford and Kennebec.

THE undersigned petitioners, inhabitants of said Counties, would respectfully but earnestly represent that public convenience and necessity require attention and location to make a road and convenient road from Rumford Point in the County of Oxford, to the Kennebec River, in the vicinity of Augusta, in the County of Kennebec. That the road as now travelled between said points or termini, is narrow, circuitous and unnecessarily hilly. That said road may be greatly improved by pursuing the most direct and feasible route from said Rumford Point via Rumford Falls, Mexico Corner, Dixfield Village, Canton Point, North Livermore Corner, Hillman's Ferry, thence to near Gardner Point and from thence to the Kennebec River, in the County of Kennebec, and thence across said narrow and old road near Packard's Tavern, if deemed advisable, and from thence to the River aforesaid, regarding said points only so far as public convenience and necessity may require. That the Hon. County Commissioners will meet after due notice, jointly proceed to view said route and locate the same as a public highway. As in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray.

Aug. 7, 1847.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.—Court of County Commissioners, September Term, 1847.

From the foregoing Petition, which was entered at the Term aforesaid, it was Ordered, that notice be given to all persons and corporations interested therein, that the County Commissioners will meet at the Tavern of Jonathan Virgin, in Rumford, on the sixteenth day of November next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to view the route proposed to be located, and to hear the parties and witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice to be served on the Clerk of said town of Dixfield, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the others to be made, served, and posted, at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and show cause, why they have why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

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